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Czechoslovakia has a production capacity of approximately 2,500 tons but needs over 10,000 tons. This gap is made good for the most part by imports from the Soviet Union, which supplies the ferrosilicon, not from the Union itself, but from Korea, whence the material is brought by rail. Poland and the Soviet Zone of Germany are delivering approximately 1,500 tons

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Czechoslovakia needs approximately 7,000 tons. Prior to 1947, requirements were covered [redacted] to a small extent by Yugoslavia. Recently, the Soviet Union has been delivering 3,000 tons, the Soviet Zone of Germany 600 tons, Yugoslavia 500 tons [redacted]

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Czechoslovakia needs 500 tons

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Czechoslovakia is able to cover her demands, which are not great, by purchasing without any difficulty in the world market against payment in hard currency.

Czechoslovakia needs 50,000 tons per year. Ten thousand tons are available in the country and the rest is imported. Following the American blockade it is difficult to obtain copper, particularly since the necessary currency is not available in sufficient quantity. Every effort is being made to obtain copper without expending hard currency, regardless of cost. Very favorable compensation

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deals are being offered in order to avoid paying for metals in western currencies. Furthermore, production is being restricted in every way so as to save metal. In spite of the blockade, Czechoslovakia has succeeded in obtaining [] copper

If Czechoslovakia had sufficient dollars available she would be able to obtain all the copper she needed. The blockade is proving itself ineffective and serves only to enrich the blockade runners. A more efficient protective measure would be for all western countries to agree to boycott Czechoslovakia by refusing to accept any of her exports. This would reduce the possibility of Czechoslovakia's obtaining western currency to a minimum.

6. Zinc

Czechoslovakia needs to import 24,000 tons from abroad. The agreement with Poland envisages early deliveries of 12,000 tons a year, but, in actual fact, it is unlikely that more than 9,000 tons will be delivered. Considerably smaller quantities are due to be delivered by Rumania and Yugoslavia. The balance, which amounts to almost half the total requirements, must be made up [] which is a difficult matter because of the lack of hard currency.

7. Lead

Czech requirements amount to 22,000 tons, of which 12,000 tons are needed by the cable industry. Main sources for lead are: Yugoslavia, Rumania, and the Soviet Union. Furthermore, Yugoslavia is due to deliver lead concentrates, as is also Bulgaria. These concentrates are needed for smelting at Pribram. The remaining quantities must be purchased on the world market, mainly in the form of lead scrap.

8. Aluminum

Czechoslovakia needs to import 16,000 tons, but this is by no means possible because of the lack of hard currency.

[] lesser quantities came from [] Hungary, and [] At present the following are due to be delivered following the conclusion of agreements:

1 - 2,000 tons from Hungary

The remainder is to be obtained on the world market, for the most part by black market means.

9. Nickel

Import requirements are 1,400 tons and are supplied without any difficulty from the Soviet Union.

10. Pyrites

Some 100,000 tons of pyrites are needed by the paper and chemical industries. Pyrites have been delivered so far by [] Yugoslavia, but Yugoslavia has recently ceased deliveries to Czechoslovakia.

11. Electrodes

In the past graphite electrodes needed for steel smelting have always been obtained [] As a result of the blockade, the Czech Steel

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Industry is at present suffering a severe shortage, in spite of the large stocks which had been built up. The Chemical and the Machine Industries, which have to keep electric ovens working are also suffering from the same shortage. Very sparse deliveries are reaching Czechoslovakia [redacted] 50X1-HUM

[redacted] Low quality electrodes are being obtained in insufficient quantities from Poland. A recent development is that through the use of intermediaries [redacted] electrodes have been able to pass the blockade and are offered to Czechoslovakia at prices below those offered [redacted] before the blockade was started. 50X1-HUM

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